

A DEADLY EXPLOSIVE.

Fearful Effect of Powder Used in Japanese Shells.

MEN LITERALLY BLOWN TO PIECES

Dr. Wada, Staff Surgeon of the Japanese Navy, Reports That He Extracted One Hundred and Twenty-three Fragments of Shell From a Russian Sailor's Body.

The terrible force of Shimo powder, the new explosive used by the Japanese navy, is shown by the report of Dr. Wada, a staff surgeon of the Japanese navy who assisted in caring for the wounded Russian sailors from the cruiser Varig, says a London cable dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Twenty-four wounded sailors were cared for on the French cruiser Pascal for four days. From one of the wounded men 123 pieces of Japanese shell were extracted.

The largest piece showed that the outer walls of the shell were not more than three-eighths of an inch thick and had been fired from nothing smaller than six inch guns. Nothing but a high explosive could smash a strong steel shell into such minute fragments.

Dr. Wada described how decks were made slippery with blood. He saw small bits of flesh and bone scattered everywhere. He stumbled over an arm here, a leg there. The flesh was often torn from the bodies. Nothing but a high explosive shell could have produced such effects.

The wounds caused by the powder are no worse than those caused by old fashioned shells and shrapnel. If a man hit is lucky enough not to be killed he stands a good chance of getting off unhurt or only slightly wounded. Two sailors stood on the bridge with Captain Rudloff and Count Nirod and a petty officer. One of the new

Japanese shells struck the petty officer. It was one of those shells provided with a fuse, taking effect not only on contact with the water, but whenever it touches part of the rigging, firing men, or even their clothing. Whenever the resistance is sufficient to alter the speed ever so little the shell is exploded. The petty officer was blown into atoms. Absolutely nothing was found of him afterward. Count Nirod, standing next to him, was blown to pieces, only one arm being found afterward. The two sailors who stood a little way off from the explosion were badly mangled. Captain Rudloff, who stood a little farther off, was only slightly wounded in the head by small fragments.

In the old style shells the fragments of the outer walls and the inner rings were meant to kill and wound. The explosive was there merely to burst the shell and give additional impetus to the fragments. In the new shells the explosive itself is meant to kill, the function of the shell being simply to convey the explosive to the desired spot. Referring to the numerous cases of amputation of wounds caused by pieces of clothing entering with fragments of shell, Dr. Wada suggests that every government make it the rule of the navy that when a fight is expected every man shall have his body well washed and his clothes disinfected. "Happily it is the rule of the men of our army and navy always to go into battle in their newest and cleanest uniforms. This is not because of sanitary considerations, but it works the right way all the same."

Orange Trees.

Italian oranges rarely yield over 2,000 to the tree. Florida and California trees forty years old bear 20,000 each.

Prisons in Japan.

The Japanese prison is a place of detention, of reformation and of profitable labor. The prisoners work for nine hours a day, and all are dressed in cotton suits of a peculiar terra cotta or crushed strawberry color.

DAILY PAPER AT SEA.

Wireless News on the Campana All the Way Across.

ISSUED SOON AFTER BREAKFAST.

Marconi, Who Directed the Work, Tells of Great Cost of Long Messages to Land—Communication With One Shore or Other Kept Throughout the Trip.

Fresh from work that has made a daily paper possible in mid sea, William Marconi arrived at New York recently on the Campana, says the New York Tribune. When on a hotel Mr. Marconi said that the cost of installing a plant sufficient to maintain constant wireless communication with the shore on the transatlantic steamers was so great as to be practically prohibitive. According to the inventor the cost of such a service is over \$25,000, which he fears is greater than the steamship companies will be willing to pay.

Marconi places little credence in the report that the United States government is to assume or to attempt to assume control of the wireless telegraph stations in this country.

"Neither this government," he said, "nor any other government will ever control wireless telegraphy while I am alive. I do not believe that this government has any intention of trying to attempt such a thing. I think that all the stories that it is to do anything of the sort are newspaper yarns."

"All the chief transatlantic steamship lines, with the exception of the White Star line, have installed my wireless telegraphic apparatus. I don't know why the White Star line is holding back as it is, unless it is simply looking for a chance to pay more money to me. As all the other lines are equipped, it is becoming more and more indispensable to that line, but the longer it delays in equipping its boats the more it will have to pay for the apparatus."

"I had four different instruments on board the Campana, but only one of them to obtain the news for the new daily paper. The instrument as yet has no specific title, but might be called the improved Marconi apparatus to distinguish it from the others. Beyond saying that it was not a magnetic detector, I do not care to say anything describing the new apparatus."

"To maintain constant communication with the shore at all times during a voyage requires an apparatus of exceptionally high power, costing more than \$25,000 for each vessel. This is practically prohibitive, for the present at least, as I think that the steamship companies are scarcely ready at the present time for such an outlay."

"I am most thoroughly satisfied with what I have accomplished during the present voyage. We kept in communication with land throughout the trip, and on Tuesday and Wednesday were in touch with both sides. Our longest message came from a distance of over 2,300 miles."

The Cunard Daily Bulletin was published every day, giving the passengers an epitome of the news of the world. The paper is sold for 5 cents a copy, and almost everybody from cabin to steerage rushed to secure the first copy issued. With few exceptions all the passengers kept a complete file of the papers issued during the voyage.

The paper was issued soon after breakfast. War, financial, society and general news was printed. All the important happenings of the week were published, and as the Campana was entering New York harbor an extra, an Arrival Bulletin, was published, in addition to the regular sheet. This contained among its paragraphs the death of Levi Z. Leiter, the attack by the Tibetans on the British post at Kangura, the arrival of Cardinal Sotelli, the Cripple Creek troubles and the latest Japanese war news.

The regular edition of the Cunard Bulletin is an eight page paper, about 6 by 9 inches, with five pages of "plate" matter. The first edition, which was issued on Monday morning, June 8, contained the news of the shooting of "Caesar" Young and the holding of Nan Patterson without bail. Until the Campana was past the mid-Atlantic the messages were received from Faldhu, and before that station had been dropped the Cape Breton shore station had been picked up.

On Thursday Mr. Marconi received a dispatch from Lord Inverclyde, the chairman of the Cunard company, congratulating him on the success of his experiments. The next day Mr. Marconi, nearly fifteen hundred miles away, replied:

"Sincere thanks. Your cordial wishes received Wednesday midday. Happy inform you Daily Bulletin entirely successful and greatly appreciated."

Mr. Marconi desires to have it understood that the work done on this trip of the Campana was in no way in the nature of an experiment. "When I left New York on the last trip of the Campana," Mr. Marconi said, "I conducted a series of experiments to find out the best way to get the best effect in long distance work. We directed all our energies to be in a position to receive without interruption or hindrance. We do not publish the paper, but simply furnish the news. When we have turned in the dispatches to whomever is in charge of the paper for the steamship company our responsibility is ended. On most of the steamers the purser is editor and publisher of the paper. On the Campana Purser Graham and two assistants got out the Cunard Daily Bulletin."

PLANTING TREES IN MANILA.

A Suggestion For Ornamenting the Philippine Capital.

A day for the planting of trees is not among the least of Manila's needs, not because forests are in danger of being denuded and certain valuable species should be perpetuated in this way, but because the city is dry, dusty and less inviting than it would be with ornamental trees, says the Manila Times. We need trees and breathing places. They would add much to the physical comfort of the city as well as artistic value.

Who does not breathe a sigh of relief as he leaves the hot glare that enshrouds the Bridges of Spain and finds himself protected by the shade from the fringe of trees along the Bagumbayan? There is certainly no reason why that popular drive should not be more compactly lined with trees along its entire length except that what is everybody's business is not usually attended to with any noticeable expedition. There is just a slight risk that in the rush and hurry of practical municipal development the aesthetic may be relegated to an obscure corner. With but little effort in the proper direction at this time the practical and artistic may be happily blended, while if the latter feature is permitted to lag it will be more difficult to secure the desired result after considerable delay.

A lawn around the public buildings when proper space can be secured, palms at the street entrance, a border of grass parallel to the sidewalk, will double the attractiveness of a modern building. A noticeable and commendable step in the direction indicated has been made about the new government building on the Bagumbayan driveway. Let this feature be extended to other buildings which now appear rather desolate and scorched in comparison.

In the new districts of Ermita, Malate and Ino there should and probably will be concerted action on the part of each household to leave a certain amount of space for a proper lawn and ornamental shrubbery. A slight effort on the part of each would soon change a street from a hot, bare roadway to an inviting vista of green, not only adding pleasure but profit to the residence portion of the city.

Introduce arbor day into the schools. United action for one day in the year would soon bring telling results. We are in a position to do now cheaply and easily what later will have to be done by legislation at far greater expense or left undone to the detriment of the general appearance and health of our city.

The Czar's Private Fortune.

Many newspapers have seriously reproduced a telegram which appeared in a Paris journal announcing that the Emperor Nicholas had presented his private fortune, amounting to eighty millions sterling (\$400,000,000), to the Russian government for war purposes. It was added that this huge sum stands to the credit of the emperor in a bank of a country not friendly to Russia. Eighty millions would be a pretty large sum to be held at call by any bank, but the whole story is a romance, and so are all the other tales about the emperor's dealings with his civil list, says the London World. The fact is that the emperor of Russia has no civil list, and he draws at his discretion on the imperial treasury, every ruble of which is accounted to his property and absolutely at his disposal.

The "New Thought" Religion.

Apperceived by a passage through 114 Southampton row, in London, lies the temple of the newest religion, the "New Thought" says the London Mail. A curious congregation gathered there recently to hear Mrs. Kollaus expound its tenets. In addition to a number of fashionably dressed women, there was an African negro and an Indian resident in a turban of pale blue and gold, but otherwise attired in cycling costume. Passages from the Old and New Testaments were read, and after some music Mrs. Kollaus, a thick and middle aged lady wearing two white chiffon rosettes in her hair, explained that "the genius man" possessed a second higher soul, which, when aroused, was nothing less than the divine essence.

Different Now.

Good beef sold for a cent a pound in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in England. Pork sold at the same price, a chicken at 2 cents and a fat goose at 8 cents.

Almost a June Snowstorm.

On the 25th day of May, 1838, there was a heavy snowfall and severe cold in western New York. The snow was a foot or so in depth, and many peach trees were broken down. The fruit trees were in blossom, but the severe cold prevented all fruitage.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being actively cured of stomach and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called 'purgatives' but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."

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TRACKLESS RAILWAY.

Novel Line Being Constructed by Mannheim Community in Prussia.

United States Consul Langer, at Solingen, Germany, reports to the department of commerce and labor at Washington that a trackless railway is being erected by the community of Mannheim in Prussia. It will run from Mannheim to Langenfeld, about two and a half miles, with two short branches intended for freight purposes.

For entering farm yards lying close to the road a connector and flexible cable fifty to seventy feet in length will be used to transmit the current to the motor car. When these trains pass each other one will remain standing until the wires and disconnect its current until the other has passed.

Farmers' wagons can be attached to the end of the train provided the ordinary tongues are replaced by shorter coupling tongues. Five or six double trips at the rate of eight to ten miles per hour will be made daily on schedule time.

Consul General Cole, at Dresden, Germany, reports that experiments so far have been made near Dresden with railless electric roads, but it seems that the lines did not prove a marked success from a financial point of view, partly because located at points where the travel was sparse and partly because of the expense in operating.

Now the Motor Sprinkler.

Paris seems to have got ahead of us in the matter of motor watering carts too, says the Boston Herald. This municipal automobile carries 1,100 gallons. The maximum speed is nine and a half miles an hour. Each can be filled in six minutes and covers a space twenty-five feet wide with its spray. The motor is worked by steam at thirty-five horsepower, and a connection between the wheels and the water jets regulates automatically the output of the latter according to the pace of the cart and closes them altogether at a stoppage of the vehicle. Obviously the motor watering cart is the coming street sprinkler.

Largest Stone Arch Bridge.

The largest stone arch bridge in the world is now in course of erection at Plauen, Saxony. This bridge will have a span of 295 feet, exceeding by twenty feet the famous Luxembourg bridge opened last year and by still more the Morbegno bridge in Lombardy and the Cabin John bridge near Washington, which have held in turn the record as the longest stone arch bridges.

Wounds Dressed With Burned Straw.

At a cost of a shilling Japanese doctors can dress the wounds of 500 men. They use a finely powdered charcoal obtained by the slow combustion of straw in closed furnaces. Sachets filled with it are applied to the wounds, and its antiseptic and absorbent qualities generally effect a rapid cure.

A Few Words of Cheer.

A prominent singer in Louisville, Ky., recently took charge of a choir in one of the local churches, says the Louisville Herald. An enthusiastic member of the congregation, wishing to encourage her, approached her the other day with this:

"Miss Jones, you can't realize how great your success has been with the choir. Why, you have got the whole church interested. Before you began to sing in the choir scarcely a person in the congregation joined in the hymns, but last Sunday morning every one sang so loud that it was impossible to distinguish the choir at all."

Japanese Money.

The Japanese yen, worth about 50 cents American money, is divided into 100 sen, or cents; the sen into 10 rin, the rin into 10 mo, the mo into 10 shu, and the shu into 10 kotsu. In the Japanese retail trade the mo and shu are frequently used.

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